LABOR CLARION

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CALIFORNIA STATE

HOME PRODUCTS AND THE UNION EMBLEM

Mass Meeting at Labor Temple Hears Representatives of Industry and Labor

With the object in view of gaining adherents to the policy of patronizing home industry, in connection with the popularization of the demand for the union label, union shop card and union button as guaranties of the fact that merchandise and service are produced and furnished under union conditions, implying decent wages and hours of labor, and sanitary processes of production, a mass meeting was held last Monday night under the auspices of a special committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The meeting, which was well attended, was held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, and was addressed by earnest men connected with local trade, industry and civic affairs. The band of the Carmen's Union was in attendance and furnished music between addresses.

Calling the assembly to order in a neat speech outlining the object of the gathering, Edward Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, first called upon Supervisors Stanton, Victor Canepa and Jefferson Peyser, each of whom made brief comment on the object of the meeting and pledged support.

Logic of Patronizing Home Industry

William Foley, secretary of the California Bakers' Association, was then introduced and spoke on "Home Industry and Collective Bargaining." He said that the policy of the Labor Council in advocating patronage of home industry was a logical and sensible one, and illustrated the effect of the policy in the present industrial depression. When a purchase of a locally made article is made, he said, a large portion of the purchase price remains in San Francisco, being distributed in the way of wages and for raw products and so forth. It benefits the entire community. When products of other sections of the country or imported products are purchased, very little of the purchase price remains in San Francisco; and furthermore, the money is paid to competitors of home producers, with a tendency to cheapen labor and lessen home employment. Labor, more than any other group, is vitally interested in home industry.

The speaker complimented the Labor Council on its activities for the encouragement of Home industry, and predicted that they would be fruitful of results. He said there was already an upturn in business, and declared that indications of improvement already were discernible.

Representative of Big Local Industry

L. A. Ireland, secretary of the Printers' Board of Trade of San Francisco, was then introduced by the chairman. He spoke in part as follows:

"There is much to be commended in the 'Buy at Home' and also in the 'Buy American' policy, especially when by so doing we improve our standard of living. We must remember, however, that San Francisco is a great world port, a metropolitan city, and that without foreign trade, and without domestic trade outside of the city's limits the volume of business done in this area would be relatively insignificant. Then, too, we must not forget that our sister cities across the bay, and all of the other cities up and down the coast, as well as east as far as the Rockies, and the islands of the Pacific, all feel that too much of their business, including printing, is done here in San Francisco. There are sound reasons why this business should gravitate to this city, but our friends across the bay, for example, never like to see an order for printing come to this city, even from our State University, from stores our commuters support, or from the Key Route, which is dependent almost entirely upon those who earn their dollars and cents in San Francisco. On the other hand, when San Francisco firms take business away from their neighbors in other cities by selling on a basis which destroys fair working conditions, fair wages, and fair prices, or vice versa, this practice should be prohibited by law.

"When our San Francisco neighbor sends his printing to an Eastern state and asks us to patronize his restaurant, buy his theater tickets, deposit in his bank, purchase his real estate, visit his dog show, or ride in his ferryboats, we have an inward feeling that all is not just and fair.

Citizens' Generosity Badly Repaid

"When California colleges and schools ignore the generosity of our people who have voted huge bond issues to erect fine buildings and provide the finest equipment; who are paying heavy taxes to make possible a costly and efficient faculty; who buy high-priced football tickets, pay student body fees, fraternity dues, and many other incidentals which make college and school life in this Golden State something of a luxury; when they themselves, and when they teach our own boys and girls also to ignore our generosity and to feel that they are playing the game when they beat down fair prices and even send their orders to firms thousands of miles away who contribute nothing to our institutions, our state, our cities—and who never buy our $5.50 football tickets, and who do not operate under our progressive social laws—we have a right to feel that something is wrong.

Favoring Eastern Producers

"The other day I read of a committee being appointed to visit a San Francisco plant to find out why steel could not be fabricated there, rather than elsewhere, with which to build the Golden Gate bridge. You were told that the building of this bridge would help our unemployed. You were told it would put many of them to work here in San Francisco. Out of the generosity of their hearts the citizens of this district voted $35,000,000 well knowing that if nothing but interest were added it would mean $70,000 000, not with the thought that it would pay, but with a feeling that they would bring to their unemployed neighbors not a hand-out, but a chance to go to work. That would not only help our steel fabricators, but our grocers, our bakers, our butchers, our clerks, our laundry workers, our printers, and those of us who will have to pay the bill. Whether the bridge pays in dollars and cents or not, if it is made a monument to San Francisco's recognition of the debt she owes her unemployed it will be worth all it costs. But let it not become a monument to political dishonesty and profiteering.

"In California there are banks which make all of their money from the deposits of Californians. They often prefer to patronize Eastern firms, who contribute nothing themselves, or their employees either, to making California the place where 'life is better.' They buy their passbooks, wallets, etc., from concerns which have them made on a piecework basis by women and children in the shacks they call home back in the coal mining districts of Eastern and Southern states. And I am sorry to say that some of our banks, and some of our large firms, too, prefer to buy checks and other supplies at bargain prices from concerns in the East who do not operate under union wage scales and social laws such as we properly have here in California. And some of these banks have so misused the money of their depositors that even the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could not trust them or try to rescue them.

Reciprocal Trading

"Purchasing articles from Eastern states, or from abroad, which do not tear down our own standard of living, or encourage sweatshop conditions abroad, and in return selling them our oranges, prunes, figs, lemons, peaches, apricots, grain, vegetables, lumber, oil, minerals, and other products of this state must prove mutually beneficial. Our friends in the East and abroad do not buy our California products because they are produced as a result of a low standard of living or with a depreciated currency, any more than we buy for any such reasons Stromberg-Carlson radios, Eastman kodaks, Mazda lamps, Buicks, cash registers, typewriters, printing machinery, or other products that are not produced in California.

Application of the Golden Rule

"Buying home products intelligently will give everybody a lift and will not pull anyone down. Very largely it is the old, old story of 'where our treasure is there will our heart be also.' The better application we give to the golden rule in this matter, and all others, the better job we shall do for California, America and the world at large.

"If we are determined to correct the evils that exist in our economic life, which are man-made and not God-made, then we must set up machinery that will run smoothly and continuously, working all the time in behalf of a more carefree America.

"Speaking before the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce only this month, J. F. Owens, president of the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, said:

" 'Whether we like it or not, business today is under indictment at the bar of public opinion. The American business man is charged with having a false sense of values. It is alleged that he has deified matter to the exclusion of men. Our accusers aver that we have failed to realize that after all the right of any business to exist must be determined by the extent to which it contributes to the comfort, to the happiness, to the convenience and to the advancement of the human race.

" 'They charge us with the failure to list as our greatest asset the men and women associated with us as employees. They allege that we have failed to inform our employees on the broad policies of our business; that we have neglected to

understand that when a man dedicates the best part of his life to a business, the business owes him something more than a mere wage.

"'The thought is advanced that above all the employee is entitled to a sense of security and the freedom from anxiety that may be caused by uncertainty of employment or by incapacitation. It is asserted that this sense of security is good not only for the individual, but above all for business.

Spiritual Things Lost Sight Of

"'By and large I believe this indictment to be true. A business can not prosper unless individuals prosper. Purchases can not be made unless men are employed. It is distinctly the problem of American business to solve the question of unemployment. We have given greater value to things material than to things spiritual.'

"That, my friends, is the statement of the president of a great public utility, made before the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. Ireland declared that "trade associations must of necessity become more and more helpful in business and industry." Working in harmony with the unions they can wage a common warfare on "those destructive tendencies in human nature which would deprive us of our God-given dominion over the forces of evil."

Heretofore employers and employees have dealt rather selfishly with many of their common problems, declared the speaker. Chambers of Commerce have been inclined to pass up anything that would benefit labor or even the small business groups. He intimated that they had done nothing about the unemployment situation and have left it to the unions, or to the unsatisfactory handling of politicians. "It is still unpardonable to be getting old if you are looking for a job, or even if you have one," he said.

Mr. Ireland urged more sympathy on the part of the unions with the problems of the employers. "The selfishness of groups is but the expression of the selfishness of individuals," he said. He also deprecated the selfishness of business men who "accept business at less than cost rather than have it go to a competitor."

Failure to recognize the principle of live and let live on the part of public institutions and great corporations was touched upon by the speaker, who said that "tax-exempt universities go into the publishing business," operating plants and using the facilities of the university to compete with other professional men, and public schools "compete with our business institutions by using child labor and the taxpayers' money." He continued:

President Roosevelt's "New Deal"

"Our national government is fighting gloriously to establish a new deal. Numerous bills have been and are being considered by the national administration, all looking toward a solution of the common problem of removing the obstacles that stand in the way of normal, healthy and profitable business dealings. But the government can do most for industry by making it possible, perhaps by making it mandatory, that every industry shall so organize its component parts that they work together in the solving of problems as they arise. This would necessitate strong co-operating groups such as trade associations, labor unions, chambers of commerce as well as an awakened and understanding and sympathetic public. We must organize for action against the 'rugged individualism' that believes only in the doctrine of the survival of the selfishly fit and greedily strong."

Chief Administrator Cleary

However, federal laws are not enough, said Mr. Ireland. We must have supporting laws of the State of California for the support of President Roosevelt's plans, "legislation which should meet with the same patriotic support of our representatives in the State Legislature as our present Congress is giving to our national administration."

A. J. Cleary, chief administrative officer of the City and County of San Francisco, was the next speaker. He was given an enthusiastic greeting by the audience.

In preface to his remarks on the subject of "Home Industry," Mr. Cleary complimented Mr. Ireland on his address, which, he said, left little to be said on the subject assigned to himself.

"How can we encourage home industry?" he asked. "To my mind," he continued, "the answer is co-operation." The municipal government, he said, was striving to encourage the location of new industries in the city, but was confronted by the obstruction of land monopoly and consequent high values, which tended to discourage prospective investors in new enterprises from locating here. In order to build up San Francisco as an industrial center cheap sites for factories must be available.

The municipal government is engaged in an effort to reduce taxes to a point which will change a system which amounts to practical confiscation to one which will spell encouragement to industry, said Mr. Cleary. Mayor Rossi, he said, was greatly interested in the policy of encouragement of home industry, and had shown his interest wherever possible. The California law allowed a preferential of 5 per cent in awarding contracts for California products in competition with outside manufacturers. "We endeavor to see that local manufacturers get contracts involving work for local people wherever possible under the law," he said. He related an incident respecting a contract on which a Los Angeles firm submitted a bid $4000 lower than that of the lowest local bid. Under a technicality the southern California bid was rejected and he was glad to be able to award the contract to the local bidder and thus provide employment for San Francisco workers.

Compliments Co-Workers

Mr. Cleary spoke highly of the work of City Attorney O'Toole, who co-operated whole-heartedly in the home industry policy, and he commented on the "hysteria" displayed in connection with the economy program in the Legislature. Mayor Rossi also was a firm believer in finding work for local citizens in preference to others, and was using his best endeavors to confine work on the two great bridge products to local labor.

Joined with the Labor Council in the policy of encouraging home industry were the Chamber of Commerce, the local banks and other organizations, said Mr. Cleary, and he was glad to testify to the support being given to the policy by Leland Cutler, former president of the Chamber.

In closing the speaker said that in spite of unsatisfactory business conditions San Francisco still is "the bright spot of the United States, which means of the world." He told of a recent conversation with Frank Murphy, former mayor of Detroit, now on his way to the Philippines as governor general, in which the latter told of the deplorable conditions in Detroit, which, with a debt of $400,000,000, was unable to raise funds to pay its employees and had hundreds of thousands on the relief list. San Francisco, according to Mr. Murphy, was in a most enviable position among cities of the country.

In closing, Mr. Cleary declared that there are brighter prospects in sight for the city, and he was glad to co-operate with the Labor Council in its laudable efforts to bring prosperity to local industry.

John Is Proud of Home City

John O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, who, said the chairman, needed no introduction, was the next speaker. He prefaced his remarks on "The Union Label, Card and Button" with the statement that he would give his hearers "a few homely facts." "San Francisco," he said, "is the greatest city in the country, and we helped to make it what it is. We went on the belief that 'God helps those who help themselves.'"

The people of San Francisco, he said, were the most progressive in the nation, and its mechanics and artisans were second to none in skill and ability. He said San Francisco had a high reputation for the craftsmanship displayed by its workers, and cited the fact that the printing industry of this city enjoyed a world-wide reputation for the quality of its products. The machinery and foundry industries also were complimented by the speaker. Their products, he said, were not exceeded in quality anywhere, and he spoke of the high-grade stoves turned out by union labor in the San Francisco Bay district. These are the Wedgewood, product of the James Graham Manufacturing Company; the Sparks, manufactured by the Hammer-Bray Company, and the Occidental, which is made by Steiger & Kerr.

"And now a word to the ladies," said O'Connell, "you girls who spend our money. You don't have to go outside of the city to make your purchases. Everything we need is produced here—or almost everything. We owe it to our city and to our employers to spend our money where we earn it—right here in San Francisco.

"During the war the workers of San Francisco were accused of extravagance because they bought $3 shirts and $10 shoes, and automobiles. Money was made to spend. It does no one any good unless it is spent. By the 'extravagance' of the workers the merchant was able to pay his bills and his taxes, and employers were able to pay decent wages.

"I was glad to hear from Mr. Cleary that Leland W. Cutler had at last 'got religion.' When he was president of the Chamber of Commerce he said that 'industry could go where it liked'—that San Francisco was a financial center, that the Peninsula was a natural residence section, and that the industries could find place across the bay. We welcome recruits to the idea that San Francisco is a manufacturing center and that its products should be purchased by its people in preference to the sweatshop products of the East and the prison-made articles which have too often found a place upon the shelves of our merchants."

Turning toward Mr. Cleary, who was seated upon the platform, O'Connell said: "I have made a nuisance of myself around the City Hall in my endeavor to represent the workers' interest, and I shall continue to do so. I have been thrown out of better joints than that." Mr. Cleary seemed to appreciate O'Connell's humorous remarks.

O'Connell spoke of the assaults made on wages by federal, state and municipal governments, and declared that union labor would continue to struggle for "more money in the pay envelope" and an opportunity for labor to enjoy the products of its toil.

After introductions and remarks by local manufacturers in the audience the assemblage was dismissed.

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Lockout of Printers Is Newspapers' Reply To Roosevelt's Plea

Since last Sunday evening three Seattle daily newspapers have been produced by non-union printers, working for low wages, under whatever conditions their employers may dictate, seven days a week and as many hours as their physical stamina will permit to be crowded into a day, says the "Washington State Labor News."

This is the answer of Publisher William Randolph Hearst of the "Post-Intelligencer," Publisher Clarance B. Blethen of the "Times" and Publisher Scripps of the "Star" to the appeal addressed by President Roosevelt to employers of the United States, asking them to increase wages, reduce days per week and hours per day, diminish and finally end unemployment, promote industrial harmony, and thus speed economic recovery and the return of prosperity.

The Seattle newspaper owners acted in accordance with the terms of an ultimatum served upon Seattle Typographical Union. Promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, May 14, all union printers were locked out of the composing rooms of the "Post-Intelligencer," the "Times" and the "Star."

Ordered from Posts of Duty

Union employees at work when the zero hour struck were ordered by employers from their posts of duty, while those scheduled to start their shifts at later periods of the evening were denied entrance to the plants by hired guards. These were reinforced by many Seattle police officers.

The arbitrary, un-American economically destructive and, in the circumstances, almost criminal action of owners of Seattle newspapers, was taken despite the fact that for more than three weeks they had scorned a reduction of 10 per cent in wages granted to them by a vote of Seattle Typographical Union.

Publishers Violate Contracts

The action was taken despite the further fact that the publishers were and are still bound by continuing, self-perpetuating contracts entered into in good faith by the Typographical Union at the insistence of the publishers themselves.

These contracts bind the union to require its members to refrain from strikes and to remain at work under terms provided until a new contract and scale of wages shall have been negotiated and signed.

The contracts provide, further, that in the event of inability of negotiators to agree, both parties must submit their differences to arbitration.

Seattle union printers adhered scrupulously to the letter of the contracts. At a special meeting Sunday, union members did not vote upon a proposition to strike. They voted on an ultimatum submitted by the publishers' agents, providing impossible terms, which must be taken as a whole and accepted or rejected in its entirety.

Time Limit Set by Employers

Parallel to this ultimatum, notices were conspicuously posted in the three newspaper plants that unless the ultimatum were accepted by the union in its entirety by 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, May 14, new terms would be posted under which the work of the composing rooms would be done in the future.

At the special meeting Sunday afternoon the union voted, 210 to 12, to refuse to accept the publishers' demands, whereupon a representative of the International Typographical Union instructed and ordered all members of the union employed on Seattle newspapers to present themselves for duty at their regular posts and hours and, if permitted to do so, continue to work at whatever terms the employers imposed, pending settlement of the controversy by arbitration, as provided in contracts existing between the union and the newspaper publishers.

Men Present Themselves for Work

Without exception union printers followed out, or attempted to follow out, the instructions from international union officers, presenting themselves at the various plants ready to go to work at their accustomed tasks.

As previously stated, those already at work on early shifts were ordered from the plants, while those appearing later were excluded by shows of force wholly uncalled for.

The three plants are now manned by non-union printers.

Seattle printers, when they accepted a 10 per cent cut, lost more than they gained in fifteen years. While wages in other lines went up, and while the newspaper publishers increased their rates not once but many times, the publishers delayed arbitration of the printers' wage. When wages went down, the publishers broke the very agreement they had been party to, and which had served them so well, and are now operating with a motley crew of scab students, half-printers and never-printers.

DECREASE IN GAS TAX RECEIPTS

Gasoline taxes for April in California showed a decrease of 3.5 per cent when compared with the same month in 1932, R. E. Collins, chairman of the State Board of Equalization, announced this week. The tax for April totaled $3,355,448, representing distribution of 112,978,078 gallons, Collins said. In April of 1932 the tax was $3,477,087.

CHILD LABOR IN TOBACCO FIELDS

As the result of a conference between the commissioners of labor and the tobacco growers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, an agreement has been signed by which tobacco growers representing 95 per cent of the industry in the two states have agreed not to employ children under 14 years on their plantations.

ALL GERMANS TO WORK

Adolf Hitler, German chancellor and leader of the Fascist dictatorship, has announced the determination of his government to introduce compulsory labor service this year for every able-bodied German youth.

The labor program, he said, was designed for the triple purpose of reducing unemployment, attempting to end the social stigma involved in manual labor, and weakening the effect of that portion of the communist propaganda which is based on class differences.

The Nazi chieftain said the old prejudice against the soldier had been destroyed by the introduction of universal compulsory military training. He believed the middle-class prejudice against hand workers could be destroyed by employing the compulsory principle in industry.

"It is therefore our irrevocable determination," he said, "that every single German, no matter who he is, whether born rich or poor, whether the son of a savant or the son of a factory worker, shall at least once in his life do manual labor, in order that he can command more easily once he has himself learned to obey.

The scheme of temporary compulsory labor was conceived by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Fascist minister of propaganda.

DISARMAMENT AND PEACE

If people accumulate armaments, sooner or later they will use them, just as in an unsettled community, in which people go about armed, the smallest quarrel usually results in somebody's death. If the nations are not ready to fight, then there is a very good chance of there being time for them to settle their disputes in some more sensible fashion. Thus disarmament is the very first step towards a more peaceful world.—J. B. Priestley.

CHINESE RESPONSIBLE

The Chinese are still feloniously retreating from the Japanese, thereby requiring more and more self-defense farther and farther from Tokyo.—Dallas "News."

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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1933

The Home Industry Campaign

The activities inaugurated by the Labor Council in the effort to arouse public interest in home industries, coupled with the union label, union shop card and union button, received indorsement of a practical nature in the mass meeting held in the Labor Temple last Monday night. As one member of the Labor Council expressed it:

"Local industrialists and merchants now are at a point of common aspirations and understanding with local labor and residents. As labor has advocated and capital now fully understands, the common task will be to raise the consuming and purchasing power of the local population in order that local merchants and manufacturers may find purchasers for the products of local manufacture and trade. Thus to increase the purchasing power of the people in each community, two ideals are constantly being appealed to as showing us the way to local prosperity and the end of depression. Wages must be increased and the standard of living of each member of society must be raised.

"These are the essential needs of the hour. Without an increased purchasing power of local labor, and without the creation and maintenance of a higher standard of living, there will be no end of the local depression. On these two rocks of principles the future of this community depends, if it sincerely seeks to make an end of the depression and restore our city life to normal and prosperous conditions.

"And home industry coupled with enlightened policies and practices in regard to wages, hours and purchasing power is the means to bring about better and still more prosperous times for the people of San Francisco."

It Looks Like Fascism

The Labor Clarion gives much space this week to discussion of the President's "industrial recovery act," which is in all probability the most important legislation now before Congress, at least so far as labor and industry are concerned.

The analysis of the provisions of the bill by Senator Wagner, one of the authors of the measure, will be read with interest because of the intelligent efforts he has made to better the conditon of the worker and to protect him from injustice. Without expressing an opinion as to how the proposed law will operate, Senator Wagner merely gives a resume of its provisions. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that he believes it will accomplish what it is designed to do—put millions of men to work.

The rather guarded comment on the measure by Chester M. Wright, editor of the International Labor News Service, shows that in the back of his mind is a rather serious questioning of the wisdom of conferring dictatorial power over industry on the chief executive.

However, there seems to be a definite understanding that the measure will be enacted with little delay; and as its life is limited to two years the danger to labor can not be great. All seem to agree that any change from present conditions must be for the better.

The taxation features of the bill are not touched upon by Mr. Wright, but they are of such nature that they are quite likely to create dissension among the supporters of the President's "new deal" program. To raise some $220,000,000 annually to finance the proposal it is likely that the abominable sales tax will be resorted to and that the income tax will be again revamped to add further burdens to men with small incomes.

Relying on the spirit in which President Roosevelt has attacked the unemployment program, the Labor Clarion is inclined to believe that if authorized by Congress he will give such interpretation to the law as to work for the best interests of the country, with justice to labor as well as capital. While it may appear to be a leaf from Mussolini's book, the plan is not necessarily a permanent one.

Exploiting Child Labor

The action of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, in espousing the cause of the "baby strikers" of Allentown and Northampton is likely to result in much good in cleaning up the shocking conditions under which children have been employed in the garment factories of those cities.

"Clad in a bright red costume," says one account, Mrs. Pinchot walked arm in arm with girls and boys in their teens, wearing a streamer that proclaimed her a striker. She assured them that she was with them in the fight to end labor conditions under which they have been toiling long hours each week for "death wages."

The story of one girl, a child of 15 years, is given in the "Literary Digest" in illustration of the conditions against which the youngsters protested. She trimmed shirts in a factory from 7 in the morning until 5 in the evening, and the highest wages she made in one week for all her long hours was $1.10. "One week," says the account, "she made just 5 cents."

The result of Mrs. Pinchot's interest in the children's plight was that the General Assembly of the state has ordered an investigation.

The greed that actuates employers to exploit children in the manner related is inconceivable to the ordinary human being. It is a condition, as one Philadelphia newspaper says, "to breed anarchy."

While California, thanks to humane laws adopted at the instance of the trade unions, is not afflicted with the child labor evil to any extent, there is much to be done in the way of abolishing the exploitation of women workers. Despite the minimum wage "law" it is commonly reported that wages paid to women in San Francisco and Los Angeles factories are a disgrace to the Golden State.

"Changes in America's capitalistic system will not come about through humanitarian impulses on the part of employers," said Frank MacDonald, state labor commissioner, at the Catholic Industrial Conference last week. "They will come by the demands of labor still ready to shed its blood if that is necessary for the sake of humanity."

Technological unemployment in railroading meant bigger locomotives, longer trains, hump switching yards. In 1929 it spelled 200,000 railway men unemployed. By 1931, 440,000 more had been forced into unemployment, besides those who were demoted and put on part time. Now comes railroad consolidation. More unemployment?

"Wages" Supplemented by Charity

While San Francisco and Oakland authorities are investigating recipients of public relief who possess bank accounts and other assets, might it not be well to extend these inquiries to include heads of families who are employed at wages insufficient to provide a livelihood and who are compelled to apply for relief to supplement their meager earnings? Not with a view to exposing the recipients of such relief, but with the object of throwing the light of publicity upon the avaricious employer who takes advantage of unemployment conditions to pay starvation wages, such an investigation might be of inestimable value.

In an interesting article discussing "Minimum Wages for Women," printed in the "International Molders' Journal," Mabel Leslie, chairman of the legislative committee of the Women's Trade Union League, says:

". . . a substantial number of employers pay much less than a living wage to their women employees, thus causing (1) an inter-company competition detrimental to wage standards, and (2) requiring underpaid women employees to secure subsidies in the form of financial help from their families or from the community. Community poor relief and other forms of charity should not be required for full-time employed workers in any occupation in the ordinary course of events. Least of all should respectable young workers be required to turn to organized relief to supplement earnings. Society should not assume the burden of even partial support for workers. It is up to industry to pay a living wage."

The many reports of starvation wages being paid to women workers especially in San Francisco leads to the hope that something may be done to expose employers who exploit unfortunate workers under the circumstances related above. Aside from the dishonesty of the practice, it is destructive to industry and an imposition on the public. Charity funds are not voted to assist unfair and avaricious employers to underbid their competitors because of the assistance furnished to their employees from public funds.

Voters of California will be asked to vote on the proposed sales tax contained in the Riley-Stewart plan for state taxation at the special election on June 27. Workers should bear in mind that this is a plan for the benefit of large property holders who want the general public to pay their taxes for them.

The minimum wage for women continues to occupy a prominent place in the public prints and to be the subject of official communications. The Department of Labor, however, is hardly justified in holding up the operation of the California law as refuting the claim that the "minimum wage becomes the maximum wage." In 1931, according to the figures quoted, 27 per cent of the women workers of California were earning less than the "legal minimum."

COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO

A warning that communism has been "making some headway" among negroes was sounded recently in the House by Representative De Priest of Illinois, only negro member, in a speech which he said was aimed at calling attention to "impositions" placed upon his race.

A FATALIST VIEWPOINT

The Republican assault on the President's currency plan is legitimate in that it points out what might happen if the event should prove that the President and his advisers are fools. But if the President and his advisers are fools, we are sunk anyhow, and it matters little whether we split on this rock or another.—Baltimore "Evening Sun."

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

The New York Stock Exchange and the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation are having a controversy. The exchange wants the corporation to make more detailed financial statements and the corporation is refusing on the grounds that when its stock was listed all exchange rules and regulations were complied with and that it is under no obligation to comply with regulations instituted after its stock was listed.

This newspaper is not in the habit of championing the New York Stock Exchange but it feels that in this particular case the exchange should win. The public is entitled to the fullest and most complete information as to the finances of the nation's great corporations. There is always the suspicion that the corporation which doesn't give such information is not playing fair with its employees, its stockholders or the public.

The stock exhange is on the right side in the controversy with the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation. If the exchange can not force the corporation and other companies whose shares are listed to make complete financial reports there is every indication that the government will.

* * *

The memory of the great company that have perished in the nation's wars is honored on Memorial Day. Their graves are decorated and their services and sacrifices lauded throughout the country.

Why should it not also be fitting on Memorial Day to remember the even greater company of workers with hand and brain whose lives contributed to the upbuilding and the greatness of this nation? Surely they deserve tribute, whether they died at their tasks as the result of accident, were cut off before their time as the result of lives of unremitting toil and hardship or died a so-called natural death. In any case, these men and women were heroes of peace and contributed as much or more to the national welfare as did the heroes of war. They were the millions who "humble and nameless, the straight, hard pathway plod" in every generation, and a grateful nation should be proud to do them honor.

* * *

Discussing the troubles of the cement industry, "The Business Week" asks: "Which is in the public interest—to insist upon new price wars, with low wages, unemployment, and eventual bankruptcy as the price to be paid in return for, possibly, lower prices to the consumer? or to permit, encourage and supervise a sensible co-operation which shall stabilize orderly production and distribution, and incidentally permit steady employment at fair wages?"

The same question might be asked in connection with any or all industries. There is only one answer. The "sensible co-operation" mentioned by "The Business Week" is undoubtedly in the public interest and there is every indication that the people favor it.

* * *

The American League to Abolish Capital Punishment says that for the most part the death penalty falls upon the "poor and helpless." Those familiar with the administration of the criminal law know that this is a fact. How often do we hear of a man or woman of wealth and position being executed? Not often.

* * *

Labor has for years contended that fair distribution of the products of industry is the key to prosperity. Business and politics have largely ignored labor's view. But the depression has taught them a few lessons and they are now echoing labor's arguments for better distribution.

Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, is one of those who have seen a light. Speaking in Philadelphia the other day, he warned against a drifting policy in dealing with the depression and said:

"I want the standard of living, in city and country alike, constantly improved. But we shall never achieve that desideratum unless we learn to distribute what we have produced as well as we have learned to produce it. Science has done the first job and done it magnificently. Now let us turn to the second and infinitely more difficult one."

* * *

This may be but a small voice yelping in the wilderness, but take this, nevertheless, as a matter of importance. If the national recovery act becomes law, as it probably will, the workers in non-union industries will be more voiceless and much more helpless than ever.

Unions will become ten times as necessary. Their functions will be much more important.

Under the new dispensation—it will be nothing less—workers will either organize completely or they will be at the mercy of bigger powers than they have ever faced. Then they will confront a whole industry, not just one corporation. And the acts of the bosses will have all the force of statute law. Verily, something lies ahead for this great nation. Its like has never been.

COST OF LIVING WAGE

By JOHN J. MANNING

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

The false theory of basing wages upon living costs has again made its appearance and has been enacted into law in the economy bill, passed by Congress and signed by the President.

Just what this basis is has never been clearly defined to the satisfaction of many trades unionists. Does it mean a bare living based upon the rise or fall of commodity prices? Are those who perform necessary manual labor to be kept one or two steps ahead of the sheriff at all times? Does it mean that wages will be such that a hard and fast budget must be outlined and maintained, which will, necessarily, mean a bare existence?

There are several theoretic ways in which to determine the "cost of living," but can it stand this one simple condition which can be found in millions of cases?

Two men are engaged in exactly the same work and at the same wages. One of these men is married, with, say, four dependents. The other is unmarried, with no dependents. How is the "cost of living" yardstick to be applied? Agreeing that both men are rendering the same service, the one with dependents must be paid at least twice as much as the one without dependents, if the "cost of living" yardstick is to be used, or a serious injustice will be done the one with dependents.

But how about the unmarried man who is rendering equal service? Must he be penalized because he has no dependents? Are his wages to be based upon family obligations or upon service rendered?

When the "cost of living" base for wage theorists answer these questions, they will be surprised how impracticable their theory is, not only in such instances as those referred to, but as a general proposition.

The practice of trade unions in establishing a minimum wage which permits their members to live in reasonable comfort, for service rendered, is not only fair and humane, but it is the basis upon which American standards of living were established.

The union label, shop card and working button have done yeoman service in maintaining this objective. All trades unionists should repudiate the "cost of living" wage advocates by spending union-earned money for union-labeled merchandise and union services and thus empasize our demand for wages for services rendered.

WE ARE AT CROSSROADS

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

The thirty-hour week bill has been side-tracked. A bill of vast proportions, proposing a new type of industrial control, is in the making, destined to go through as the "big shot" in the Roosevelt barrage of bills to legalize the "new deal."

This bill, on the basis of present well-informed forecasts, will give trade associations powers to regulate their industries. Their regulations will have the force of law. Anti-trust laws will be wiped out, to allow trade associations to operate without danger of being charged with conspiracy.

Labor will be assured the right to collective bargaining. Presumably this will be in the form of a statement in the bill that collective bargaining is a right and is lawful.

As the President explained one portion of the picture in his national broadcast, if 90 per cent of the textile industry wants to abolish night work, its decision will be law and the remaining 10 per cent will have to abide by that decision.

Just as surely as this projected measure becomes law, so surely does America move to a new kind of industrial order, a new kind of industrial control. Whether labor moves to a new freedom and a new security or to a new subjection remains to be seen. Here are some points:

Trade associations are composed of employers. Trade association decisions will be employer decisions. If trade associations can force minorities to improve conditions, such as abolishment of night work, what will prevent the same majorities from compelling minorities to cut wages? If trade associations can regulate production, what is to stop orders to slow production where unions are strong, speed it where they are weak?

The right of collective bargaining is to be stated in the law. That will be nothing new. Collective bargaining is legal without new law. The anti-injunction bill offers full protection for collective bargaining and sets forth a public policy. Also it outlaws the "yellow dog" contract.

But granting the right and enforcing its practices are two different things, as labor knows. How is labor to be guaranteed an effective voice in the new scheme of things?

Unless collective bargaining is made mandatory, employers will fight it with greater force than ever, because the employers will have vastly more power than ever.

A lot of things need to be explained about the proposed industrial planning project. Where labor fits is one of those things. If trade associations are commanded to function to regulate industry and determine production and if labor participation is left on a permissive basis, then we are headed for a new employer despotism and there will be no escape.

It would be easy to turn this tide toward a real and sweeping development of democratic practice in industry, as labor has long urged. But it looks much more like a new and more powerfully welded employer structure, a democracy among employers, merchants and banks, with a wage earning mass permitted to speak, but denied the right to act.

Here is a crossroads for America. It is of enormous importance. What about it? Are we to have more democracy, or a new type of feudalism? It is time to find out, before it happens!

SILK INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT GAINS

The Silk Association of America has issued figures to show that employment in the silk industry increased 4.6 per cent during April as compared with March and 3.4 per cent as compared with April of last year. During April broad silk loom employment gained 0.2 per cent, narrow silk loom employment 4.5 per cent and spinning spindle employment 12.1 per cent, as compared with March.

President Designated Industrial Dictator Under Proposed Law

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Industrial absolutism looms, possibly benevolent, immediately ahead of the United States under the terms of the new Wagner bill known briefly as the "industrial recovery act," and the product of the administration "brain trust," aided by a committee of four named by President Roosevelt.

Newspapers thus far have paid far more attention to the taxation features of the bill than to the section reorganizing American industry under presidential direction. But the industrial reorganization section giving the President complete power to regiment all industry under rules of his own making is scarcely matched in all the world. It would be impossible and unfair at this moment to say whether the masses will fare better or worse, because there is no way of knowing what is in the President's mind.

Wide Powers to President

In three major sections the bill provides power for reorganization of interstate industry, provides for a $3,300,000,000 program of public works, and provides for bond issues and taxes.

Throughout the industrial reorganization section it is provided that "the President may or may not." He is given complete power and authority to prescribe rules for trade associations by which competition may be regulated, to prescribe wage and working conditions, to license and to revoke licenses.

Perhaps most striking of all, the President is authorized to deal with labor organizations for establishment of wage and working conditions, pitting unions against the power of the presidency.

There appears to be no guarantee to labor, beyond the fact that the President will have power to prescribe fair conditions. The thirty-hour week is not established in the bill, so far as interstate industry is concerned. It is applied only to government construction. Except for construction the thirty-hour week is junked and the President is left to be judge of the work-week where there is no mutual agreement or where there is an agreement that he does not approve. He is supreme authority.

Road Open to Evasion?

Whether the bill will actually control all interstate operations seems open to question. It has been pointed out that a road to evasion has been provided by failure to mention jobbers and wholesalers in the draft. These critics hold that manufacturers operating within a state may, as intrastate firms, impose such conditions as they please, turning their output over to jobbers within their own state, while the jobbers, free from restrictions, may ship as they choose. Whether this is so remains to be seen. The bill stipulates "the trade or industry." Moreover, the bill will, when enacted, become a criminal statute, because it provides a $500 fine for violations, as well as possible suspension of license.

The purpose of the bill is to procure "co-operative action among trade groups to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

Act Good Two Years

An "administration" and an "administrator" are provided for in the public works section, but supreme authority is reposed in the hands of the President. The life of the act will be two years, upon the seemingly sound assumption that the bill will be enacted into law.

Trade associations, upon application, may have approved by the President a code of fair competition, but in approving such code the President may impose terms of his own, without limit. United States district courts will become the agencies through which suits for violation may be brought. Where no application for approval of a code is made, the President may impose a code. The President is authorized "to enter into agreements with" and to approve voluntary agreements between employers and workers. The President may make the terms upon which businesses may be licensed and no firm shall thereafter operate without such a license.

It is provided that every code shall guarantee the "right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing" and that no worker shall be required to be or not to be a member of any organization of workers; but this is regarded as an academic statement of a right which will be of little value unless enforced by labor itself. It is pointed out that the Clayton act and the anti-injunction act also guarantee labor's right to organize and bargain collectively and to refuse to sign "yellow dog" contracts, but that the statement of these rights in law has not made them effective in operation.

Dictatorship Powers in Bill

Whether for good or ill, the bill appears to provide that the President shall have power to prescribe the conditions under which industries shall operate, to fix the wages and working conditions of workers and, in fact, to determine the whole method of American industry.

It is argued that the bill provides for voluntary action first, with compulsion afterward, but that is evidently a moot question. The unquestioned authority for dictatorship is written into the bill, without any valid guarantee to the workers, or to employers either, for that matter, in which respect it falls far short of the Black-Connery revised bill which President Green of the American Federation of Labor has approved.

Organized Assault on American Education

Payless paydays for Chicago's school teachers, coupled with powerful efforts to curtail educational opportunities for the children of America's second largest city, are viewed by Charles B. Stillman, president, Joint Conference of Teachers and Principals of Chicago, as part of a national conspiracy to destroy the American school system as it now exists.

Professor Stillman, in an article in the current "Real American Magazine," warns that big business interests are using the depression to cover an organized attack upon public education and calls upon friends of the school system to realize that they are in for a "real battle."

To Develop Subservient Citizenry

The educator suggests that the selfish interests are turning their heaviest guns on the school system throughout the country, not only to save money by reduced taxes at the expense of the children, but for the more sinister reason of "developing a subservient generation of citizens lacking both the will and the training to challenge permanently lowered standards of living and the further concentration of political and social control over their daily lives in the hands of a financial oligarchy."

Professor Stillman cites in the "Real American" article a recent letter by the United States Chamber of Commerce to local chambers throughout the country urging that they work for school budget cuts in twenty different educational fields, omitting any reference to governmental economies elsewhere. Reducing teachers' salaries, increasing already overcrowded classes, eliminating night schools and kindergartens and requiring tuition from high school pupils are among the "reforms" urged by the big business organization.

Assault on Popular Government

Declaring that the onslaught against the school system is actually an "assault upon popular government itself," the educator writes that "this attack upon public education is more thoroughly organized and co-ordinated, better financed, than at any time in the constant struggle of public education to secure and maintain its progress."

"There is substantial evidence," he continues, "that many large taxpayers and men of great financial power resent the provision of educational opportunities for the children of the poor almost comparable to those available for their own children. Perhaps they do not relish universal training and equipment of the children of the masses for effective life competition with their own children." He adds the charge that many of the rich "in order to reduce their tax bills are determined to deprive the children of the poor of the only opportunity open to them for educational facilities which will permit them to meet the conditions of modern life and of citizenship in a modern industrial state."

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Senator Wagner Gives Analysis of Measure To Regulate Industry

President Roosevelt's national industrial recovery bill, which seeks practically unlimited authority for a two-year experiment to revise and stabilize industry, and combines a plan for federal direction of business under codes of fair competition, with an outlay by the government of $3,300,000,000 for public works to increase employment, has been the subject of hearings by a congressional committee since its introduction last week.

Senator Wagner of New York, one of the authors of the measure, gives the following outline of its essential provisions:

"The national recovery bill consists of two principal parts, the first dealing with industrial recovery and the second with public works.

"The principal and immediate object of this bill is to open opportunities for the employment of several million men and women, and thus distribute purchasing power which will be effective in starting again the wheels of industry.

Eliminate Unfair Competition

"The purpose of Title 1 of the bill (dealing with industrial recovery) is to secure co-operative action within industry with a view to eliminating unfair competitive practices, and thereby reduce unemployment, improve standards of labor and otherwise to rehabilitate industry.

"The bill authorizes any group or association within a trade or industry to prepare a code of fair competition which sets forth the standards covering trade and competitive practices within that industry. Such a code is without effect until it is approved by the President.

President's Large Power

"The President may approve such a code if he finds: (1) that the group presenting the code truly represents the trade or industry for which it speaks; (2) that it admits freely to membership all who are engaged in the same trade or industry; (3) that the code of rules is fair to competitors, employees and consumers; (4) that it will not promote monopoly; (5) that it does not oppress or discriminate against small business enterprises.

Collective Bargaining

"In addition, the employers submitting such a code of fair competition must agree that their employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively and that their right to join a labor organization will not be interfered with.

"They must undertake to reduce the hours of labor to that number which the President finds will be most helpful in increasing employment in the industry. Finally, they must agree to pay a minimum scale of wages and maintain minimum standards of working conditions as determined by the President.

"The President is further authorized to enter into or approve agreements relative to any trade or industry with a view to improving conditions within that industry and increasing its power to provide employment.

"The initiative is left with industry. However, should an industry be unable, or refuse to co-operate, the President may impose upon it a code of fair competition and in extraordinary circumstances license the trade or industry.

Anti-trust Laws Modified

"Once a code of fair competition is approved or issued by the President, it becomes the standard of fair competition within that trade or industry to which it applies, and all those who comply with it are exempt from the provisions of the anti-trust laws and all those who violate it are subject to legal penalties.

"Title II of the bill authorizes the President to formulate a $3,300,000,000 program of public works, federal, state and local. The projects to be prosecuted include the construction and repair of highways and public buildings, the elimination of railroad grade crossings, the conservation of natural resources, the construction, under public regulation or control, of low-cost housing and slum clearance projects and other public projects.

"The work may be done directly by the federal government or may be financed by the federal government by extending loans and grants to states, municipalities and other public bodies and loans to a limited number of private corporations engaged in the construction of projects devoted to the public use.

Bonds to Foot the Bill

"The bill contemplates single-headed responsibility in the execution of the program and the authority is therefore vested entirely in the President.

"To finance this program the bill authorizes the issuance of bonds to be retired by payments into the sinking fund out of a special tax provided for the purpose."

MINIMUM WAGE RULING

The Industrial Welfare Commission will grant no reduction in the minimum wage for working women in California, according to announcement by Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the commission.

The commission's conclusion was reached after a study of reports and schedules of living costs submitted by 191 organizations, findings showed.

"Our findings show that, despite a change in economic conditions, there is insufficient basis for a lowering of the minimum wage standard as it now is set up in California statutes," she stated.

The commission reached its conclusions at a meeting last week. The minimum wage sustained is $16 a week for an eight-hour day.

If all the union men and women in San Francisco insisted upon the union label on their purchases unemployment conditions would be improved for union workers.

Community Chest Funds Are Being Used To Support Sweatshop Workers' Families

That sweatshop operators are not only exploiting their own workers but that they are robbing the community as well by dipping their greedy fingers into the Community Chest funds is the statement of Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, who has become deeply interested in the subject of the plight of the underpaid women and children in the factory districts of the Keystone State.

"The sweatshop manufacturer is nothing more nor less than a profiteer," she says, "living upon the funds raised for relief just as effectively as if he broke into the vault in the bank where these funds are stored. That is no exaggeration."

Starvation Wages for Long Hours

Mrs. Pinchot proceeds to show how it works by pointing out that many of the sweatshop operators are paying $4, $3, sometimes $2, and even less for a week's work, full time, long hours, sometimes overtime and even Sunday work, with every worker speeded up to the limit of endurance. It is obvious, she says, that on such wages "it is impossible for any man, woman or child to live in decency, much less to support dependents.

In numerous interviews with sweatshop victims, Mrs. Pinchot says, she does not remember a single case where the worker was not contributing to the support of perhaps three or four and sometimes as many as eleven or more members of his or her family.

"What can a family do" under such circumstances? she asks. "What does it do but apply to the county relief board in the majority of cases?"

The community can not let the family starve, and so in plain words the Community Chest is called upon to pay part of the manufacturers' wage bill.

Dipping Into Community Chest

"So you see," says the wife of Pennsylvania's chief executive, "the sweatshop manufacturers are not only exploiting their own workers, but they are robbing the community as well, by dipping their greedy fingers into the Community Chest funds.

"It is obvious that no worker at such wages can possibly buy the products of any other mill or factory.

"Thus the racketeering manufacturer is responsible for the closing down and for the keeping closed of more and more factories, and so throws a stone into the millpond of industrial life that hits thousands of other business men as well as their employees."

GEORGIA LABOR ASKS BEER LAW

The Georgia State Federation of Labor, in convention at Savannah, adopted a resolution asking Governor Talmadge to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of legalizing the sale of 3.2 per cent beer. A telegram was sent to the governor informing him of the action of the convention.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The result of the election held last Wednesday, at which three members of the local executive committee were chosen, resulted as follows, the three with the highest vote being elected: H. J. Benz, 479; E. C. Browne, 464; W. P. Davis, 263; M. S. Dunning, 245; W. N. Mappin, 407; D. Zari, 155.

The proposition submitted by the I. T. U. executive council looking toward the suspension of this year's convention resulted as follows: For, 539; Against, 165.

Oakland likewise favored suspending the convention by a vote of 226 to 42. The vote for local officers in Oakland was as follows: For vice-president, D. F. Hurd, 141; Arthur Brown, 114. For secretary, J. J. Chaudet, 164; Wm. Bunn, 86; Melson, 15.

In accordance with action of the union at its meeting last Sunday, the offices at headquarters will be closed all day Saturdays and Sundays. The regulation is effective until the June meeting, or until a permanent arrangement is worked out.

Joe W. Chaudet, a member of this union employed at the California Press, and son of J. J. Chaudet, secretary of Oakland Union, was recently elected State Master Councilor of the Associated De Molay Chapters of Northern California and Nevada. Joe has been active in De Molay circles for several years and is a Past Master Councilor of Fruitvale chapter. Jules Chaudet, the father, has likewise shown keen interest in De Molay activities, having acted as advisor to the boys.

According to accounts in the daily press of Wednesday, Seattle Typographical Union and the publishers are still deadlocked, non-union men being employed in the composing rooms of the three major dailies. The only craft affected is the printer's, all other departments being manned by union help. A more detailed account of the difficulties leading up to the rupture between the union and the publishers will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Last February Chicago union adopted two propositions by referendum to carry on unemployment relief, one to issue 10,000 5 per cent interest-bearing certificates in denominations of $50, for a total of $500,000, to be subscribed for by members of the union, or, if necessary, by the public, and the other an assessment of 1 per cent to redeem these certificates. An appeal was taken to the executive council by a member of Chicago union. The appeal was sustained by the I. T. U., the council holding respondent union is without authority to endanger its future existence by the issuance of such bonds or certificates. The executive council states further in its decision: "Respondent union is a voluntary unincorporated association. There is grave doubt as to responsibility and liability of individual members in case holders of such certificates should proceed in court to collect principal and interest. Such an action might easily jeopardize the existence of respondent union by compelling members financially responsible to withdraw their membership to be relieved of responsibility to the full extent of their ability to pay. Further, it would be extremely embarrassing to have such certificates purchased by interests antagonistic to respondent union. It should also be apparent that all present funds and those accumulated in the future for any purpose would be subject to attack to satisfy the claims of innocent purchasers of such certificates of indebtedness." The council further holds, as it has stated in decisions heretofore, that current expenditures for unemployment benefits must be limited to revenue which can be provided in accordance with international laws.

At least one bright spot has appeared on the horizon of gloom in the present wage-cutting war. St. Louis Typographical Union, according to reliable reports, has signed a new scale with the publishers of that city, effective for one year, calling for a continuation of the former contract, the publishers feeling it would not be in line with the policies of President Roosevelt to ask for a reduction in the wage rates.

This week notices have been sent to all employers concerning the operation of the five-day week in commercial offices. Shops may operate six eight-hour shifts per week, exclusive of Sunday, no member of the union being permitted to work more than five shifts of eight hours each. This will eliminate the half-shift on all days, except in case of **extras** called to work **during** a shift, as the agreement provides. Such extras may be employed the minimum number of hours only in the last four hours of the work-day. It is hoped members will co-operate in putting into effect this new arrangement.

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DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Since last reports the following members of local unions have passed away: James E. Turner, member of Marine Engineers' Local No. 9, I. U. of O. E.; Thomas J. Carey, member of Local No. 164, Iron Molders; Alfred Richard Dickinson, member of Machinists' Union No. 68.

HEADS COMPENSATION BUREAU

David Hanly, a member of Nashville, Tenn., Typographical Union No. 20, has been appointed superintendent of the State Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Hanly is chairman of the legislative committee of the Tennessee State Federation of Labor and has been active in labor affairs in Nashville for a number of years.

ANOTHER UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADOR

H. L. Mencken, "the sage of Baltimore," was in London recently. The London "Evening Standard" quoted him on Europe's war debts to the United States as saying: "Every true American believes the debtor nations would be foolish to pay a cent more than they have to pay." He added: "So far as I can make out, no American of any sense expects any substantial part of the remaining war debts to be paid."

Tom Mooney Awarded Acquittal On Last of Old Indictments

A jury verdict of "not guilty" rendered on instructions from Judge Ward was the result of the two-day proceedings in connection with the trial of Tom Mooney on the seventeen-year-old indictment for alleged complicity in the Preparedness Day bombing tragedy of 1916, for which Mooney is serving a life sentence in San Quentin prison.

Within ten minutes of the rendering of the verdict Mooney was hurried back to his cell, and inside of two hours he had resumed his routine tasks.

Frank P. Walsh and Leo Gallagher, his attorneys, declared immediately after the hearing that the United States Supreme Court will be asked to free Mooney.

Pleading his own case, Mooney made an ineffectual attempt to induce Judge Ward to permit him to present evidence of his innocence. The district attorney presented no evidence and Judge Ward declared that Mooney had been ill-advised or had used bad judgment in insisting on going to trial when he knew no case would be put in by the state.

By calling for the union label on your purchases you create a demand for union workers.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

About 75 per cent of the membership turned out to the May meeting of No. 18. Officers and delegates elected at April meeting were installed by Leroy Bennetts, retiring vice-president. A spirited contest was the run-off for election of two members to the executive committee between the three contestants, resulting as follows: D. Del Carlo, 42; H. Gaskill, 33; J. Stocker, 34.

Reports of executive and scale committees were unanimously concurred in.

President Christie and M. Michelson delivered interesting remarks on the subject of closer affiliation that were good and timely.

Speaking for the delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council, Harold Taylor, delegate, gave an interesting review of the proceedings of the council, showing the Mailer delegates to that body were active in the formulation of constructive measures being given attention by the council.

Eugene Pritchard, apprentice, made application for membership. Lawrence Littell was elected apprentice member.

Louis Kaplan is now vacationing in Arizona, where he expects to remain during the summer months.

Harold Suhlsen left the early part of the week by auto for a three weeks' visit to his boyhood home, Boise, Idaho.

Quinn Richmond, who met with an injury to one of his legs in operating a bundle-tying machine on the "Examiner," has sufficiently recovered to return to work. Complaint has been expressed that these bundle-tying machines are not provided with the proper safeguards.

Six Mailer locals of the International Typographical Union have no affiliation with the M. T. D. U., yet enjoy all the functions of Mailer government, and are not liable for any costs of the Mailer injunction. The answer is simple. These locals waste no money in paying per capita to an M. T. D. U., a non-revenue producing organization. But much paper and ink are still used to tell the world that the M. T. D. U. gives Mailers good service at a fair price. But the fact that locals not affiliated with the M. T. D. U. get better service at lower rates will not down. History has shown the M. T. D. U. to be a mere empty gesture, to which self-seeking politicians could point as an attempt to do something for the working Mailer. Naturally, why an M. T. D. U.?

Southern Mills Increase Wages To Forestall Federal Legislation

Announcements of wage increases in Southern cotton textile mills is largely a move to forestall legislation pending in the United States Congress at Washington to shorten hours and regulate other industrial conditions, declared John Peel, Southern representative in Greenville, S. C., of the United Textile Workers of America.

Average earnings for full time work in the Greenville-Piedmont section range from $3.50 to $12 per week on skilled operations. Median earnings are much nearer $3.50 than $12, he said.

In regard to government regulation of the hours of labor, Peel stated that although the mill workers favor such legislation the mill bosses compel them to oppose it.

"Mill slaves have been forced to sign petitions opposing federal regulation of industrial operation," he declared.

"No textile worker believes the employers will or can reform the industry. Government control is our only hope. No belated ballyhoo about wage increases can alter the hideous situation that exists in textiles in the South or provide a satisfactory excuse for delaying inevitable regulation by the federal authorities."

Green Lodges Protest Against Nazi Action

Vigorous condemnation of the action of Hitler's government in Germany directed toward the destruction of the German trade union movement was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement at the conclusion of the spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in Washington.

Declaring that the acts of Hitler's Fascists to encompass the annihiliation of the organized labor movement in Germany were "destructive, dictatorial and indefensible," Mr. Green said:

Union Property Confiscated

"Information which the executive council of the American Federation of Labor received from a direct and confidential source in Germany shows that the Hitler government is suppressing the free trade unions throughout Germany in a most ruthless way.

"The offices and the administration of the German trade unions have been taken over by the Hitler authorities.

"Without warning their offices were raided, their property confiscated, the elected officers were arrested and representatives of the Hitler government placed in full control.

"All of this was done without warning and without due process of law, through the exercise of force. The last semblance of voluntary, free, independent trade unionism in Germany has been brutally wiped out.

Similar to A. F. of L. Unions

"The people of the United States can better understand what this action means when it is explained and understood that the free, independent trade unions of Germany, which were organized many years ago, and which have functioned uninterruptedly both under the imperial government and the republic, are similar in character, in activity and in their functioning processes to the American Federation of Labor and to the national and international unions affiliated with it.

"It would seem shocking to even contemplate that our free trade unions in America should be destroyed by some action of the government.

"It is equally shocking to learn of the destruction of the free trade unions in Germany.

Workers Resent Hitler's Action

"Intense feeling has been aroused among the working people of the United States against the action of the Hitler government toward the trade union movement of Germany.

"A very close bond of fraternity and of sympathy exists between the officers and members of the trade union organizations in Germany and the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

"We deeply sympathize with the officers and members of the German trade unions in the terrific, destructive and humiliating experience which they are forced to undergo, and we protest vigorously and unitedly against the action of the Hitler government in the exercise of its dictatorial power over trade unions and the officers of the trade unions.

"The Hitler government has aroused a feeling of antagonism among the masses of the people of the United States.

"The American Federation of Labor will register its protest with the American government against the destructive, dictatorial and indefensible acts of the Hitler government toward the working men and women identified with the trade union movement of Germany.

"Regardless of methods employed, the destruction of the trade union movement of Germany by sheer force of governmental power, and the repressive tactics resorted to by the Hitler government, we are confident, knowing the German working people as we do, that they cannot crush the spirit of trade-unionism, nor do we believe the German workers will surrender to the decree of an autocrat whose evident purpose is to maintain control of the German nation through the exercise of military power and autocratic decrees.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor directed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to secure full information regarding the destruction of the trade union movement in Germany, and to extend to the German trade-unionists all support possible."

CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM LAW

Editor Labor Clarion:

We wish to call your attention to an article by Paul Scharrenberg in your paper of May 19, regarding A. B. 181, dealing with the repeal of the criminal syndicalist law. You say "Another meritorious measure, A. B. 181, modifying the criminal syndicalist law, was passed in the Assembly and killed in the Senate."

This measure had never got out of the judiciary committee. It was killed in committee by one vote. However, an amendment to the criminal syndicalist law was recommended by the judiciary committee. This amendment would eliminate clause 4, section 2, from the law. This clause only deals with the denial of the rights of workers to organize or to belong to organizations. Of course, we realize that the introduction of these bills is a partial victory, but we must remember that the remainder of the law is just as dangerous to organized labor as is the clause which the amendment would eliminate.

You say that it passed the Assembly without opposition. This is not so, because Assemblyman Charles Stream of San Diego moved for a reconsideration of the measure, and thus halted its passage to the Senate. Therefore it never even got to the Senate.

In view of all these errors we would kindly request that you make the correction in your paper so that your readers may not be confused on this issue.

Since the Legislature is procrastinating, and since our committee is carrying on a campaign to place this measure directly to the voters by means of the initiative petition, we request that you support this campaign to repeal the criminal syndicalist law once and for all.

Trusting that you will publish these facts, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

STATE COMMITTEE FOR THE REPEAL OF THE C. S. LAW.

May 23, 1933.

If all the union men and women in San Francisco insisted upon the union label on their purchases unemployment conditions would be improved for union workers.

Stock Market Activity Provides Work for Long Idle Telegraphers

Renewed activity in the stock market is bringing back men who have in many cases been idle as long as two years.

Some of America's most skilled Morse telegraphers are going back to work in brokerage shops.

Some of these men show up at division headquarters plainly showing the loss of weight and the lines of worry. They show up, too, in clothes that are worn and often patched, eager for a call to work a trick.

If they are called at all it means a minimum of $10—more money than many of them have seen in months.

In New York alone many men are again flinging orders over the wires at a rate as high as 400 an hour—men who haven't touched a key since the great deflation came. They know all about "deflation."

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

The New Hampshire House of Representatives adopted a concurrent resolution ratifying the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution. The Committee on Labor recommended the ratification. A similar resolution was rejected several years ago.

The Michigan Legislature also has ratified the child labor amendment to the federal Constitution. The House of Representatives completed the action, the Senate having previously given its approval.

NO FASCISM FOR BRITAIN

Cable dispatches from London recently told of a statement issued by British labor attacking the Hitler regime and declaring it aimed to destroy the German labor movement. The text of the statement shows that British labor has served notice that it will oppose to the utmost any attempt to establish a Fascist government in Great Britain.

DEMANDS MINIMUM WAGE LAW

Immediate passage of the minimum wage law for women and minors and other advanced labor legislation and drastic action for unemployment relief have been demanded by Governor Pinchot in letters addressed to chairmen and important members of various committees of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in session at Harrisburg.

"YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT BANNED

The Pennsylvania Senate passed the anti-yellow dog contract bill just before adjournment. The only vote against it was cast by Senator Buckman. The bill had already been passed by the House of Representatives, and becomes the law of the state with the signature of Governor Pinchot.

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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of May 19, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President E. Vandeleur.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Board of Supervisors, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to restricting hand laundries to the industrial zones. From Mayor Rossi, with reference to one-man cars and the amendment of the zoning ordinance. From Motion Picture Operators, protesting against the operation of one-man cars. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, relative to proposed constitutional amendment No. 98, sponsored by the California State Bar. From L. A. Ireland of the Printers' Board of Trade, accepting Council's invitation to speak at mass meeting on Monday evening. From Andrew L. Kerr, stating he will be in attendance at our mass meeting. From Molders' Union No. 164, announcing its annual picnic, which will be held at California Park, Sunday, June 18. From Mrs. Florence Kahn, congresswoman, inclosing copy of S. B. 158, which was reported to the House by the Committee on Labor, and is now before the House awaiting action.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, requesting a boycott on the Economy Laundry, 112 Sixth street. From the State Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law, requesting the Council to indorse the proposed initiative petition for the repeal of this law.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Building Service Employees, protesting against the one-man cars. From the general vice-president of the Machinists' Union, requesting a meeting of all representatives having jurisdiction on the two bridges over all work, to the end that there be a better understanding and co-ordination of the work on these two great structures.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Reports of Unions—Musicians requested the Council to write a letter of appreciation to Frank Schuler, manager of a local boxing club, for his efforts in their behalf; Columbia Theater has engaged music; are now in conference with operators of legitimate theaters. Culinary Workers have purchased $5 worth of tickets for Symphony Orchestra; will withdraw all employees from Compton's restaurants; thanked Chauffeurs for their assistance. Allied Printing Trades reported that the Lithographers are not affiliated. Chauffeurs will assist in every way to assist the culinary unions. Cooks No. 44—Brass Rail Tavern, Fourth and Mission, is 100 per cent union. Carmen thanked all unions for assisting in eliminating one-man cars in San Francisco. Electrical Workers No. 6—Delegate Urmy reported that Brother Hayland is confined in Franklin Hospital with a broken hip.

Brother Burt, international president of the Laundry Workers, addressed the Council on conditions of the laundry business in this city, and requested all to patronize union laundries employing members of Local No. 26.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations for Trustee—Brother John Coughlan, Draftsmen No. 11, was placed in nomination; the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Brother Coughlan, and the chair declared him duly elected.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee investigate all propositions to be voted upon at the special election and report back to the Council; motion carried.

Receipts, $305; **expenses,** $221.

Council adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the Union Label, Card and Button. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. O'C.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

Official Minutes of Meeting Held May 17, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, May 17, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll all officers were present but B. A. Brundage. The minutes of the previous meeting, held May 3, were approved as read.

Communications: Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. From J. W. Buzzell, secretary-treasurer Los Angeles Central Labor Council, referred to the League from the Labor Council, stating that the Maler Uniform Cap Company of 1049 East Thirty-second street, Los Angeles, was the only firm in the state entitled to the use of the Capmakers' union label, and requested support for this firm. The secretary informed the delegates of conditions existing at the L. Bloom Cap Company. In the discussion that followed the secretary stated he would correspond with their international office for information; filed. From Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, requesting indorsement of resolution on laundry zoning; same concurred in. From Molders' Union No. 164, announcing their picnic, June 18, at California Park, Marin County; filed.

Bills: Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Secretary's Report: Reported that there are union labeled Mallory straw hats, black silk bow ties, coat pajamas and a fine shirt for $1 to be had. Visited some unions on affiliation; wrote to some hosiery firms and to Secretary Manning for information. Full report concurred in.

Reports of Unions: Typographical Union No. 21 reported that the five-day week for union job printing establishments went into effect last Friday and that their relations with the employing printers were mutually cordial. Tailors' Union No. 80 stated they are on strike against the firm of Williams, Berg & Co., 110 Sutter street, on account of reduction in pay; demand the Tailors' union label when ordering a suit. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 reported work is still slow; patronize home industry with the union label. Molders' Union reported on their picnic June 18 at California Park; local stoves are union-made; work is very slow just now. Bookbinders' Union stated work is medium. Building Trades Council, Delegate McGuire reporting, stated that construction work is quiet except on the Gate bridge and some brewery work; that work on the federal building and Fort Miley is temporarily shut down, which is depriving men of work; that President Vandeleur of the Labor Council visited the Building Trades Council and addressed the Council on cooperation, also assisted in adjusting some jobs; the Lido Cafe matter has been adjusted, and in the future that concern will employ building trades mechanics; the Best Foods Company is still on the "We Don't Patronize List." Miscellaneous Union No. 10 reported that it looks brighter; down town employers doing well with all culinary crafts; Compton's is still unfair. Pile Drivers' Union says work is fair. Janitors' Union reported that four large theaters are closed, but one or two others are expected to open. Carpet Mechanics' Union stated it is fair. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union says it is very quiet. Grocery Clerks' Union requested a demand for their union button. Millmen's Union stated that four cabinet shops have signed up; the Royal Showcase Company is non-union.

Agitation Committee: Report of meeting held May 9; full report concurred in.

Trustees: Submitted report as of April 30, 1933. Report approved and trustees thanked for their good work. Chairman A. A. Morgan and others discussed the finances of the League and on motion made and seconded the Agitation Committee was instructed to meet and bring in recommendations. Meeting May 31 at 7:30.

New Business: Moved and seconded that the money derived from the bunco games be placed in the treasury under social fund and be used to pay for socials and entertainments; carried. Sid B. France no longer being a delegate, that a vacancy existed for a trustee. Nomination and election next meeting.

Good and Welfare: Ladies' Auxiliary reported on the activities of their members and stated they would assist at the social next month.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

Receipts, $56.26; bills, $73.47.

Next meeting Wednesday, June 7. At adjournment of this meeting delegates and their friends are invited to stay and participate in the social.

"Buy American with the union label; employ American with a union card."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Buy American

AND DON'T OVERLOOK ASKING FOR THE UNION LABEL ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES. WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD TO USE IT AND WE TRY TO MERIT YOUR CONFIDENCE AND DESERVE YOUR PATRONAGE

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MOLDERS' UNION PICNIC

On Sunday, June 18, the Molders' Union will hold its annual picnic and outing at California Park, San Rafael, Marin County.

The picnics given by the molders have always been enjoyable affairs. This year's picnic will be no exception, as the arrangement committee promises one of the best picnics the molders have ever held. If you have ever attended a molders' picnic they need no recommendation. If you have never attended one you have missed a good time and should decide to attend this picnic.

Music will be furnished by Walter Love's orchestra. There will be a fine program of entertainment. A baseball game will be played by teams from the Boilermakers' and Molders' Unions. There will be races, games, and contests for all. Valuable prizes to winners. Special attention will be paid to children. There will be lots to amuse them, including races and games, with cash prizes. Two hundred and fifty valuable prizes will be given away free. Among these will be three valuable stoves, a gold watch and many cash prizes.

Be sure and spend Sunday, June 18, at the Molders' picnic at California Park. The molders guarantee that you will have a good time.

From San Francisco, trains run direct to the gate of California Park, via Sausalito. From Oakland, buses connect with the San Rafael-Richmond ferry that take you direct to park entrance. Automobile from San Francisco via Golden Gate ferry and from Oakland via Richmond-San Rafael ferry.

International Molders' Union Proposes Reduction of Benefits

In submitting a proposed amendment reducing the sick and death benefits of the organization, the officials of the International Molders' Union state:

"That the situation demands drastic and speedy action is borne out by the fact that the total receipts for the quarter ending March 31, 1933, were but $58,642.66, while the cost to the organization from the payment of sick, death and disability benefits alone for the same quarter was $120,149.96. The difference, $61,507.30, represents the excess of disbursements over total receipts for all funds during that period. Nor is that all. There must be added to the excess of disbursements over receipts a few thousand dollars which were transferred from the general fund to the out-of-work fund. This should convince the most skeptical among our members that a change in our laws governing the payment of these benefits is absolutely necessary if we are to retain much longer these features in our organization."

CAR REGISTRATION IN CALIFORNIA

California was second only to New York in new passenger car registrations for the first two months of 1933, according to a compilation received by the California State Automobile Association.

SWATTING THE AUTOMOBILE

Motorists in the United States paid $1,099,293,844 in motor vehicle taxes during 1932, which is equivalent to an average tax per vehicle of $45.25, according to a statistical report reaching the California State Automobile Association.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

The California Labor Market Bulletin, for May, 1933, issued last week by Frank C. MacDonald, state labor commissioner, shows increases of 15.3 per cent in employment and 9.4 per cent in payrolls in April, 1933, as compared with March, 1933. These figures are for identical 1206 representative California manufacturing establishments, which employed 114,881 workers in March and 132,412 in April. The total weekly payroll for these establishments was $2,493,648 in March and $2,726,980 in April. Figures released in this monthly bulletin for the same manufacturing firms show an increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent in employment and a decrease of 14.6 per cent in payrolls in April, 1933, as compared with April, 1932.

WET AND DRY CANDIDATES

San Francisco's candidates for the prohibition repeal convention, representing the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, will be Felton Taylor, 3665 Washington street, and William B. Hornblower, 1530 Guerrero street, on the repeal or "wet" ticket, and Forbes N. Brown, 2595 Clay street, and J. E. White, 110 Edgewood street, on the anti-repeal or "dry" ticket.

UNFAIR RESTAURANT IS WARNED

Tait's restaurant, on Ellis street, which has been on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council for some months because of its attitude toward the culinary crafts, has run afoul of the law in consequence of allegedly indecent cabaret performances. The outfit has been warned to eliminate an objectionable act or sell no more beer.

VICIOUS PRACTICE STOPPED

Secretary of the Interior Ickes has ordered the Six Companies to cease immediately paying Hoover dam project employees in scrip, a practice objected to by merchants of the Arizona-Nevada district in which the project is located. Four thousand men are affected by the action of Ickes in suspending use of scrip. The practice of the Six Companies has been to pay the workmen in currency in regular monthly periods, and scrip was used during the interval when men desired to draw money before pay day.

ANOTHER MECHANICAL WONDER

A new automatic machine weighs the desired quantity of any free flowing dry material, pours it into a bag and seals the bag. The machine weighs out the material on an automatic scale, delivers it to a hopper mounted on a revolving turret, whence it is poured into a bag resting on a conveyor, which joggles the bag during filling to settle the contents. After being filled the machine sews the bag shut and seals it with a pasted seal.

Former Labor Council President Seriously Injured in Accident

Suffering from injuries received in an accident last Monday, William R. Hagerty, a former president of the San Francisco Labor Council, is in a hospital with a possibly fractured skull.

Mr. Hagerty was struck by a street car at Market and Beal streets.

A member of Machinists' Union No. 68, Mr. Hagerty is a former police commissioner and former assistant district attorney.

Reports from the hospital state that the patient was unconscious for a period of twenty-four hours after the accident.

Fifty years of fine shoemaking
W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes
UNION STORE UNION SHOES
R. A. French
2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

Milk Wagon Drivers to Celebrate With Return to Prosperity Dinner

The Hotel Whitcomb will be the scene of a notable gathering on the evening of Saturday, June 3, when members of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 will participate in a "Return to Prosperity" dinner.

The affair is a revival of an annual get-together function instituted a few years ago, which culminated in a notable celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the union.

Dancing and entertainment have been provided by the committee in charge. Dinner is to be served at 6:30.

FUEL OIL FOR AUTOMOBILES

A device for the use of ordinary furnace oil in gasoline engines was recently demonstrated in an airplane at Newark, N. J. Using fuel oil instead of gasoline, an airplane flew twice around the Newark Metropolitan Airport and the test is said to have impressed a group of engineers and pilots. The device, invented by Alfred Schwartz, metallurgist and petroleum expert, has been given successful tests on an automobile.

Protection for Prison-made Goods Demanded by State of Alabama

The State of Alabama has asked the Supreme Court to declare invalid federal and state laws under which sale of Alabama prison-made goods is prohibited.

Alabama requested that the nineteen states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin and the United States be made defendants.

All ban or require branding of prison goods, which Alabama claims is infringement of its rights and powers as a sovereign state.

Increases in Utilities Taxes Added to Operating Expenses

"The additional taxes voted by the Legislature," says C. P. Cutten, attorney for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, "will cost this company $1,300,000 a year. It is a 20 per cent increase in our state taxes. In addition to this the United States Senate has just voted to transfer to the utilities the federal tax on electric energy, now paid by the consumers. It looks as though the Senate's action will be approved by the House in a day or so. If that is done an additional tax bill of $800,000 a year will fall upon this company. It will, of course, be necessary to add these taxes to our operating expenses. Taxes of all kinds are an operating charge and are so recognized by the courts and by the Railroad Commission."

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Established 1906
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
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Specializing in
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JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED
$77.50
A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.
Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

Substantial Reduction Is Shown In Number of Families on Relief

Figures presented to the Citizens' Advisory Relief Committee at its meeting on May 19 showed that on May 15 there were 14,277 families (minus 15 per cent) in San Francisco on the relief roll. This compares with 16,802 families on the roll on March 25.

For the same date Los Angeles reported 52,920 families on relief; Salt Lake City (May 1), 12,127 families, compared to 11,829 on March 1; Oakland, 10,341 families (minus 22 per cent); Seattle, 17,043 families (minus 4 per cent).

A special sub-committee of the Relief Committee reported: "We do not believe that the barter and exchange movement will relieve the city from the service of charity; nor will it find a way to relieve the suffering of the unemployed from shelter, clothing and food standpoints."

DRESSMAKERS WIN STRIKE

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union won its strike of 4000 dressmakers in Philadelphia when an agreement was obtained providing for a forty-four-hour week, 10 per cent wage increase, time and one-half for overtime, unionization of all shops, and election by employees of representatives on arbitration committees.

THOSE WAGE INCREASES

Reports of wage increases come from many sections. The newspapers have been printing a column or so of such dispatches daily, with the idea of spreading cheer amidst the prevailing economic gloom. In some cases these reports have been ballyhooed as an indication that the depression is on the way out.

Most of the pay raises reported are from 5 to 10 per cent. Every wage increase is welcome and helpful to purchasing power, but it should not be forgotten that wages have been so severely slashed that it will take a lot of raises to bring them anywhere near levels that prevailed before the depression began. To bring lasting revival, wages must soar higher than ever before. Only in that way can prosperity be restored and buying power keep pace with production.—I. L. N. S.

MORE JOBS FOR LINEN MILL WORKERS

Adoption of the thirty-hour week in several departments, coupled with an increase in orders, has added 300 new names to the payroll of the Stevens Linen Works at Webster, Mass., in two weeks. Approximately 1000 employees now are on the rolls, according to H. Wadsworth Crawford, the Stevens agent.

LET'S BE UP-TO-DATE!

Editor Labor Clarion.

Sir: Ancestor worshipers seem to forget that those who drafted the United States Constitution were young progressives (Alexander Hamilton was only 30), ready to strike out new paths. The temper of the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1787 was realistic rather than idealistic.

"Experience must be our only guide," was the keynote struck by John Dickinson.

During sixteen weeks the convention held two sessions every week-day, beginning in May and ending in mid-September. July brought hot weather, bad temper and deadlock. Even Franklin, the skeptic, could only suggest that the sessions be opened henceforth with prayer. Fortunately, the large states met the small ones half way. After all, it was not the best possible constitution that must be drafted, but the best that the people would be likely to ratify. Almost every question raised new parties, and was resolved by a new compromise. State delegations were not even united within themselves.

Some states were very slow in ratifying the new Constitution. In Massachusets doubtful members were plied with flattering hospitality and converted by persuasive eloquence. The convention finally ratified by a margin of only 19 votes in 255.

In Virginia Patrick Henry conjured up a horrid spectacle of the President sallying forth at the head of his army to "make one bold push for the American throne."

There was no enthusiasm for the Constitution even among its advocates. Washington considered it a hopeful experiment. Hamilton, in his more cheerful moments, regarded it as a makeshift, and, in a bad humor, as a frail and worthless fabric. Few believed it would outlast their generation.

Today, after 146 years of "experimentation," we find ourselves in a changed world:

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth."

Why not frame a modern constitution to fit modern folk?

MARION R. BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif., May 17, 1933.

Dissatisfaction With Cuisine Causes Forestry Camp Strike

A strike of the Citizens' Conservation Corps at Camp Dix, N. J., resulted in the summary dismissal by Brigadier General H. L. Laubach, commander, of forty-five of the forestry workers, and the reinstatement of seventeen who claimed they were forced to join the "walkout" by threats of being "beaten up."

The strike started when beans were substituted at the mess hall for potatoes, which the men claimed were not properly cooked, and other conditions at the camp were denounced.

Major William R. Schmidt, executive officer, said the strike had been expected for some time. There are about 1400 men in the camp, of whom some 600 are negroes, recruited from among the unemployed in New York City and Newark.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value $64,171,686.00) on books at	$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over $2,135,000.00) on books at	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over $500,000.00) on books at	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over $800,000.00) on books at	1.00
Cash	21,507,228.09
Total	$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors	$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	5,350,000.00
Total	$157,464,626.93

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank: The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income	$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes	906,735.60
Net Profits	$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH	Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this food question . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it . . . that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.

HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET